### Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8:20-A Bunch of Violets.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Rory of the Hill. AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The District-Attorney ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Concert and Vaudeville.

BIJOU-8:15-The 20th Century Girl. BLOOMINGDALE'S-Napoleon Exhibit.
BROADWAY THEATRE-Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL-8:15-Yeave.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Derby Winner.

DALY'S THEATRE-S:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsed.

EDEN MUSEE-S-The Dresden Shepherdess.

EMPIRE THEATRE-S:15—The Masqueraders.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-Gismonda. GARDEN THEATRE-8.15-Little Christopher HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Cotton King. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-The Major.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S:15-Rob Roy. HOYT'S THEATRE-2:30-Nellie Ganthony-8:30-A Milk White Fag.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Papegeno. KOSTER & EIAL'S-Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:30-The Case of Rebellious

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Concert. PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Fatal Card. PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Too Much Johnson STAR THEATRE-S:15-The Old Homestead.

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### Business Notices.

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acriber. Readers are better served by buying their richum from a newsdealer.

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# New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY BORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

cated all claim to the throne of Hawaii, and has taken the oath of allegiance to the Republic; the trial of the conspirators was under way. Heavy snowstorms and gales were raging throughout Great Britain. - The conference of Premiers at Hobart, Tasmania, approved the Federation bill. === The proposed compromise measure in the German Reichstag was rejected.

House: Currency bill No. 3 was further debated.

Domestic-The Lawson Power of Removal bill passed the Assembly; the Lexow Committee gave a hearing on the police bills. === H. Clay Evans took the oath of office as Governor of Tennessee. - Judge Goff, in the United States Court, at Richmond, Va., appointed receivers for the Norfolk and Western Railroad. ==== Extreme cold prevailed throughout the Union, with heavy snow and a blizzard in the West and Northwest. A barge was sunk in Long Island Sound, and Argentina, in favor of Brazil.

City and Suburban.-The brig Gem went ashore near Eastport, L. I.; the members of the crew were badly frozen and helpless. - City thermometers marked 3 degrees below zero at 6 A German immigrant killed another man own act. and himself through jealousy. === There was "Ollie" Teall's Platt mass-meeting was a fizzle --- Stocks were dull but firm.

cloudiness and snow; high northwest winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 12 degrees; lowest. 3; average, 4%.

By the records of the Weather Bureau yesterday was the coldest day New-York has experienced since 1880. Doubtless it is the general verdict that once in fifteen years is often enough for the mercury to descend to 3 degrees below zero. For those in good health, though, there was a bracing and tonic quality in the air that made brisk outdoor exercise pleasurable. Still the intense cold caused great suffering among the poor, and led to unusual deforecast can be trusted, it will speedily be followed by another period of low temperature.

case yesterday and made some interesting rev- erately and convincingly as a mathematical clations, especially in reference to his career problem. And never once have their plans gone and his sudden rise to fame. It appears that agley. Every movement has been successful. one step in his triumphal progress was his ser- and has vindicated by its results the wisdom vice as Editor of "The Locomotive Firemen's of the original scheme. But never has there a year; but that was only a bagatelle in com- alike have been kept wholly in the dark as to magnate in a crack labor organization. Debs have been misled, harried and overwhelmed received more liberal compensation than members of the Cabinet, almost as much as Justices as most responsible municipal officials. No wontined to upset the social fabric.

sibility for the recept outbreak. The Government's reply to her communication is properly judicial in tone, and indicates that there is no excess of confidence in her new professions.

A vacancy in the Senate which has lasted for nearly two years has been filled by the election of Mr. Clark in Wyoming, and the total membership of the Senate is now 87. The addition of Senator Clark to the Republican forces breaks the Democratic control of the body, for there are only 43 Democrats, against a combined Republican and Populist strength of 44 road to Moukden; one part at Feng-Huanghold the balance of power, but as they will co- Yaloo, and the other some fifty miles further operate with the Democrats rather than the Re- on, at the Fen-Shai-Lin Pass, in the Thsienpublicans, the controlling element in the Senate practically remains unchanged.

a vote of 111 to 7. A question was raised as to fully met. This action will establish a prece-Governor the bill must receive the approval of Mayor Strong. This will be given as soon as possible, and the Power of Removal act will probably become a law before the end of this week or very early next week.

## THE DANGER AHEAD.

Tuesday made the situation at Washington clearer. With the hearty approval of most Republicans, ex-Speaker Reed showed that Administration Bill No. 3, like No. 2 and No. 1, was fatally defective, because it attempted things to which Congress would not assent, and that the real trouble was a deficiency of revenue, and offered a bill to authorize short loans to cover the deficit. Presumably the Republicans will generally support this measure, and will not in any case walk into the Democratic trap by committing themselves to the latest hodge-podge proposed by the Administration. If, as the Administration insists, the revenue will give a surplus by the end of the calendar year, and bonds can be issued under the Resumption act to meet all demands for note redemption, there is no decent excuse for Administration Bill No. 3.

Next, the Senate Finance Committee cleared up the situation by refusing, five Democrats and one silver Senator against four Republicans and one Democrat, to report any bond bill whatever, even such as those suggested by Senators Sherman and McPherson. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, who allied himself with the Populists last fall, does not belong with that crowd except so far as it favors silver coinage. He wished not to propose a naked free-coinage bill at this time, because it would be futile; a veto would kill it, even if it could pass both houses. Senator Vest and some other Democratic Senators wished to report such a bill, as if chiefly to ear- even now to favor any increase of revenue for parrass the President. This difference, whether the same reason. To criticise him for proposing composed or not for the present, goes deep in this emergency nothing but measures which enough to affect quite materially the prospect of action hereafter.

Three distinct parties come into view, as respects the mode of escape from financial peril. The Administration party is much the smallest; motive, since the overwhelming defeat of the denying that revenues are deficient, and sacrific | Democrats last November, to criticise the Presi ing everything to its tariff bill, it wants gold bonds and retirement of greenbacks. The silver and more complete overthrow could not be ex-Foreign.—Ex-Queen Lilluokalani has abdi- party refuses bonds of any kind, and rejoices pected under any circumstances. The Presiin a deficiency of revenue, because a veto being dent's attitude toward his party was precisely in the way of free coinage, it hopes to see the such as to force him into accord with Repubcountry forced to a silver basis by bankruptey. Heans, if he desired to accomplish anything for The Republican party knows that the only his country or to save his Administration from permanent remedy is larger revenue, but until unprecedented dishonor. It was the feeling of that comes, favors a short-term popular loan. most Republicans that, having done all that Out of the three the country will probably get | he could for his party up to that time, he would nothing at this session. The only reason is that | be impelled by the strongest motives to an Congress—Both branches in session. —— Sen- the Democrats mulishly stand in the way of an elevated, non-partisan and patriotic course for ate: The establishment of a cable to Hawaii by the Government was discussed; Mr. Clark, the new Senator from Wyoming, took his seat.

The Democrats mansary stand in the Roy with the Standard revenue, the larger part going with the silver men for free coinage, and the smaller going with the Administration for gold bonds.

The Democrats mansary stand in the Roy with the rest of his term, and, bowing to the strange in the rest of his term, and, bowing to the strange in the rest of his term, and, bowing to the strange in the rest of his term, and bowing to the stra Getting no relief at this session, the country has to trust to sales of coin bonds under the resumption act, both for redemption of notes and for deficiencies of revenue. It looks as if President Cleveland was now inclined to daily and dawdle, just as he did when an extra session was deferred in 1853 until it was too late to do any good. If the next Congress should be called to meet as early as possible, the Treasury would get ample and permanent relief, but the two lives were lost. - President Cleveland President's partisanship makes him anxious decided the boundary dispute between Brazil and above all things to avoid confession that the Democratic revenue bill is a failure. If the sale of bonds will enable him to get along until December, he hopes then to be able to show that the revenue is sufficient. But, if he takes that course, he runs the tremendous risk of seeing a. m., the coldest weather recorded since 1889. the country forced to silver payments by his

The fear of that result will scarcely be less little change in the Brooklyn strike situation. seped in the least by the sale of bonds. Just as \$58,000,000 went out between February 1 and September 1 last year, and \$58,000,000 more be-The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Increasing tween December 1 and February 1, so the next replenishment of the reserve might be neutralized in the five months between March 1 and the free movement of the next crops. If the President takes the chances, he does so knowing for his soldiers Ignorance on these subjects that he cannot call an extra session without some delay, and that no new Congress can be expected to reach final action on a question involving the finances without considerable further delay. But he best knows how far he is willing to risk the disgrace of his Administration and the prostration of business.

## JAPAN'S NEXT MOVE.

mands on the charitable societies. A relaxation | A noteworthy feature of the present war in in the cold wave is looked for to-day, but, if the Asia is the success of the Japanese in keeping their own counsel. Their plans of campaign have from the beginning been carefully prearranged. Every march and battle has been Eugene V. Debs was a witness in his own studied and determined in advance as delib Magazine," at the comfortable salary of \$4,000 been a premature disclosure. Foes and friends parison with the power which he wielded as what was going on, until the end in view was president of the American Railway Union, when attained. And if the latter have sometimes had his salary was \$9,000. Clearly it pays to be a their faith and patience sorely tested, the former

with confusion. There had long been wonder as to what the of the Supreme Court, more than many judges | three Japanese armies in Manchuria were doing. and bank presidents, and nearly twice as much They had crossed the Yaloo, and were vaguely supposed to be advancing on Moukden and Newder he came to think himself qualified and des- Chang. But they had time and opportunity to take those places a dozen times, and sweep Ex-Queen Liliuokalani's arrest and imprisonment had a chastering and sobering effect upon her. On January 22 she signed a paper renouncing all claims to her former throne for herself and her helfs, and declaring that the Hawalian monarchy is finally and forever ended. She also took the oath of allegance to the public strong against them. This was not waited for two years will not be assimply yielded to the inevitable and county is simply yielded to the inevitable and county feed that the revolution of January, 1803, was successful. Mrs. Dominis's abdication of what has not existed for two years will not be accepted as an atonement for her share of respon-

through Shantung to Peking.

nese that have been sent against them. Their Yaloo River, divided into two divisions, stationed at Antung, at the very mouth of the river, and one at Kin-Lien-Tcheng, a dozen miles-up. Another, also divided into two parts, is on the -39 Republicans and 5 Populists. The Populists | Cheng, forty miles up the Alho River from the Shan Mountains, perhaps fifty miles from Moukden. The third army is near New-Chang. A part of it is at Lung-Tion-Chal, thirty miles from New-Chang; part at Hal-Tcheng, only a dozen commanding the high road to Port Arthur and whether under the Constitution action must be the whole Regent's Sword peninsula. The posipostponed for three days, but it was decided tion thus occupied is a most advantageous one, that the constitutional requirement had been whether for defence or for offence, and has, as we have explained, been held passively for some dent for the government of the Assembly here- time, pending the descent upon Wei-Hai-Wei. after. Under the old method of procedure the The time has new come for a change, which measure would immediately be placed in the will probably be aggressive in character. But Governor's hands; but now before reaching the exactly what it is we shall not know until it has actually been effected.

CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT.

Our Democratic friends fall into error and commit gross injustice when they attribute to Republican journals a desire to "bark at" everything done by the Administration or by Congress. The party not in power, which appears from the latest returns to comprise a large majority of the people, has given cordial support to President Cleveland in everything that could be reconciled with the good of the country. It retains, but has not at all abused, its right to judge and its duty of judging whether measures proposed were harmful or not. Thus it gave him the success which his own party refused in the effort to repeal the silver purchasing act, although by unfair and erroneous statements about that act and its effects he had done almost everything in his power to repel Republican support. It heartily approved his rejection of the Senate's silver compromise and his veto of the Seigniorage bill, his declaration that the Senate's whiskey and sugar tariff was one of perfidy and dishonor," his issue of bonds under the resumption act a year ago and in November last, and his declaration in his last message that he would continue to issue bonds as often as

necessary to maintain gold redemption of notes. Had the President proposed in December a simple provision for bonds to meet necessities, it would have been supported by every Republican. The plain truth is that he wished to avoid Republican and to attract Democratic support. He wanted a distinctively Democratic and Administration measure to pass, and sacrificed the country to partisanship. He has been persistently doing the same thing ever since, and refuses they cannot and which his own party will not support is not merely the right, but the duty of Republicans.

The fact is there has been no disposition dent any further than was necessary. Greater country as were plainly desired by the majority He has chosen thus far a very different part, and has made it simply impossible for the milllons who voted against his party last November to commend his course. The man who shows contempt for public opin-

ion in this country by trying to defeat its decisions, and setting up his private notions against the wishes of all parties, is certain to find himself where the President is now, hated by his own party, trusted by no other, and regarded with a certain impatient scorn by intelligent citizens who care more for public welfare than for any party. All the chatter of the President's personal organs and instruments has not availed to hide from the people the fact that a narrow and extremely obstinate partisan, after causing incalculable harm by his blunders, is still trying to force his personal will upon the country in defiance of its wishes and its votes.

SANITARY TRAINING IN THE ARMY. More men perish in war from disease than

from bullets. One who commands an army should know the requirements of a healthful camp and be able to judge what is proper food may sometimes be as fatal as lack of tactical keep men in good fighting trim they must be in good health. And their health depends less on the doctors than on the executive officers. It is the latter who locate camps and barracks, plan the movements of troops and arrange for supplies. The management of a company of men in accordance with the laws of health is the first requisite to make them effective fighters or workers. The importance of the commissary has long been well understood, and the value of military hygiene is more and more appreciated in all civilized countries. Not merely humanitarian considerations prompt the study of the science. The coldest military calculations require the soldler to be well cared for. A man kept in good health is a man saved for a battle, and amid all the chances and casualties of war the good general is the strongest defence of his

So vital to the success of an army this knowledge of sanitation seems that it would be supposed that every officer must learn it with his rudimentary tactics and consider it one of the fundamentals of a military education. A review of the course of study in the West Point Military Academy, however, reveals the fact that the cadets are graduated and become officers of the United States Army with the lives and welfare of enlisted men in their hands after receiving six advance lessons on the important subject of physiology and hygiene, together with incldental allusions to various sanitary topics in the lectures of professors of chemistry, engineering

Japanese have Wel-Hai-Wel, and a clear road knowledge of first aid to the injured is summed relations with the city government. up in their memory of one lecture. The soldiers In the mean time, the armies in Manchuria | who are to be under them will have a reasonable are able to hold their own against all the Chi- understanding of first aid, for they all serve in perhaps as well as anything can the real spirit turn as company bearers. Officers should certainly be as well instructed as their men. Small lows: They have one army at the mouth of the detachments are often beyond the reach of a the problems submitted to them exceptional surgeon, and must depend on their commander slight injuries and illnesses. The officer who does not know something of anatomy and cannot bind up the wounds of a fellow-soldier is not fully fitted to command men in camp or battle.

The Committee on Hygiene and Athletics recommend that a chair of anatomy, physiology, hygiene and first aid to the injured be established at West Point, and that it be filled by the senior surgeon of the post, who is also to promptness on the Power of Removal bill. miles from that objective point; and part at take under his supervision all the athletic exerwhich in amended form came over to it from Kai-Ping, near the mouth of the Kaichon-Ho cises of the students. The course in sanitation and Kelley. A better committee could scarcely the Senate yesterday, passing the measure by River, twenty miles from Port New-Chang, and anatomy, it is said, should include at least more work from the cadets, it is advised that the time necessary be taken from the study of plone could scarcely fail to choose at least five geology and mineralogy, unless the Academic of these seven men. Board should find it advisable to retrench in some other departments. The Naval Academy human wit is able to contrive can be made to exercises close supervision over the gymnastics work badly if intrusted to the guidance and conof the students, and by repeated measurements trol of unworthy men. The proposed Brooklyn keeps track of the progress of each one, and with special exercises endeavors to do away with any weakness or lack of development, and have every man reach as nearly as may be physical perfection. The introduction of the same system is advised for West Point.

IS THIS CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION!

The island of Ceylon is somewhat remote. It sided outside of Rome, and call the citizens of the island "pagans." It being a tropical country, the citizens have involuntarily fallen into Notwithstanding the fact that they are pagans and dark-colored they have a religion which antedates Christianity and sacred books older than our Scriptures by several hundred years. And they even engaged in commercial transactions with European nations long before the first white man set foot on this continent. They a literature and a religion, arts, sciences, commerce, trade and productive industries of their own, it came to pass when a year or two ago anniversary of the discovery of the continent by a World's Fair that we sent to the Island of treated with the consideration bestowed upon demonstration. the representatives of the most favored nations. And, though it was not expressly stipulated,

It happened that a native of Ceylon was enpointed World's Fair Commissioner, the functions of which position he is understood to have discharged satisfactorily to everybody, including were raised on account of his religion, nor was any indignity offered on account of his color. He helped, as did all the representatives of for-But this gentleman, Mr. Tissera, of Barclay-st., plain about footing the bills. road, having purchased a thousand-mile ticket with which to pay his fare. The corporation owning and operating this raffroad is composed of persons representing the highest and bes form of Christian civilization. They operate it under the laws of the most enlightened nation in the world. That is, we so describe it. At Belleville, Ill., the conductor refused his ticket, and with the assistance of a porter and brakeman ejected him from the train and turned him over to a policeman at the station. In the scuffle his money, amounting to \$500, was taken from him. He was taken before the Chief of Police, where he told his story, and, having exhibited papers identifying himself, was released. Subsequently, at great inconvenience, he obtained funds to enable him to resume his jour-

This was a stringe thing to happen near the end of the nineteenth century in a thickly settled part of the Republic which boasts of being the flower of Christian civilization. Why was it? Why, simply because the conductor, noticing his complexion, took him to be a negro. And why a great many years since an extra-judicial decision of the United States Supreme Court was issued containing the dictum that a negro has ability which causes the loss of a battle. To no rights that a white man is bound to respect. It is also a great many years since, at the con clusion of a great war, the People of the United States in the most solemn and binding way possible, by an amendment of the organic act of Nation, reversed that decision and said the negro did have, and does have, the same rights as any other human being-white, black or yellow. Has the Louisville and Nashville Railrond

Company never heard of that rather important action? Is it still doing business upon the principles of the Dred Scott decision? These are interesting questions for all citizens. And especially for all who either inherit a tawny complexion or have become tanned by exposure to the sun. And we send missionaries to Ceylon! Why?

Because the inhabitants of Ceylon are not in the enjoyment of the truths of Christianity and the benefits of Christian civilization. What is the matter, we beg to inquire, with the Buddhists of Ceylon sending missionaries to Illinois and Missouri and all along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad?

POLITICS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

What seems to us a wholly unjustifiable attack has been made on the bill to improve the schools of Brooklyn carefully drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Public Education appointed by Mayor Schieren. It is alleged that the draft of an act presented by the committee with its report is calculated to introduce the

The "charming frankness" which the author of these criticisms finds so engaging discloses It is true that they brought to the solution of to see them properly encamped and treated for they devoted much time to the subject, and secured all the light attainable on the matter in hand both by consulting the men best acquainted with the public schools of Brooklyn and their needs and by studying the school systems of other cities. Their sole object was to devise the best system possible for Brooklyn; and we do not hesitate to say that they succeeded admirably. Not a suspicion of self-seeking or of anything but a desire to serve the city well can be attached to Drs. Backus, Cochran and Levermore, or Messrs, Creevey, Swanstrom, Harkness have been found in Brooklyn. Any intelligent person in that city who set about making up a committee to de work like that which has been assume toward it.

It goes without saying that the best system school system could be used for partisan purposes by a Mayor like some of those elected in that city within recent years. The same is true of the general system of municipal government in Brooklyn, by which great powers are lodged in the hands of the Mayor. The theory held in view when the present charter was adopted was that the people would take pains to elect a good Mayor every time. When this has not been done, the people have had only themselves is also in the tropics. Being remote, we follow to blame. Still the correctness of the theory has the practice of the early Romans, who invented been generally recognized, and despite abuses the name and applied it to everybody who re- of authority by certain Mayors no attempt has been made to alter the existing arrangement. Sorg, of Ohio, whose income is reported to be about In devising an improved school system the committee, of course had in mind the fact that the the habit of being born with a dark complexion. first appointments would be made by Mayor Schieren, and doubtless it was felt that when the new plan was once put in operation and its merits became a matter of demonstration, no Mayor would affront public opinion by attempt-

ing to use it for partisan ends. Certainly nothing could have been further from the minds of the Advisory Committee than are consequently not barbarians, though far the introduction of politics into the school sysaway and off color. Being civilized, and having tem. Every member has the keenest appreciation of the importance of keeping polities as far from the schools as possible. Everybody famillar with Brooklyn knows that politics has we of this enlightened Republic, of which we are not been kept out of the school administration so proud as the flower of Christian civilization, under the present antiquated systems, and that were preparing to celebrate the four hundredth | rank abuses flourish. It is possible that some changes may be desirable in the bill submitted by the committee before it is finally passed. Cevion a courteous invitation to contribute to But the general principles on which the comthe attractions of the Fair from the products of mittee has proceeded are sound and right. As its industries and the fruits of its commercial for security of tenure for members of the teachand business enterprises. We also invited the ling force, we may add that at present the fault island authorities to send a commissioner to is too much security, and it is almost impossible represent them at the Exposition, with the as- to get rid of a principal or teacher even when surance, express or implied, that he should be his or her uselessness has become a matter of

The question of cost has been seriously conthere was undoubtedly an understanding that he shiered by the people of New-York in connection should not suffer indignities on account of his with the street-cleaning problem, chiefly because religion or be thrown into prison on account of they had no assurance that their money was honestly used, while they knew that the streets were not cleaned. But Commissioner Waring gaged in business in this city as an officer of the has already demonstrated that the streets of the Ceylon Importing Company, and he was apdeal of money. There is good reason to believe that when the season of snow is over, he will the Home Government. No objections to him give us a like demonstration on the subject of also that to do that work as it ought to be done will require a large expenditure. We have had a large outlay in the past, but we have never eign countries and nations, to make the Exposi- had clean streets. Let Colonel Waring give us tion a success, and we owed him thanks for it. these, and the people of the city will not com-

> The present Democratic Congress is devoting its entire time newadays to proving people knew their business when they voted the Republicans into power last November.

In a Legislature like the present, the political considerations that are arrayed against Assemblyman Pavey's bill for the transfer of the legal sales of real estate from Richard Croker's office to the Real Estate Exchange ought to count for just nothing at all. It is distinctly a reform measure, and is supported by many Democrats as well as Republicans. Tammany influence was sufficient to defeat a similar bill last year. It does not seem possible that it can do so again.

The "gang" that wants legislative reform seems to be a pretty respectable class of people, and the name of these people is legion.

As soon as the Power of Removal bill is a law Mayor Strong will be ready to act under it, at least so far as a number of the commissionerships are concerned. In the Street Cleaning Commissioner and the Commissioners of Accounts we have samples of the timber that commends should a negro be so inhumanly treated? It is tiself to the Mayor's mind. Colonel Strong has a great opportunity, and he may be expected to improve it in such a way as to benefit the community and enhance his own reputation for good sense and sound judgment.

> So long as Mr. Cleveland can pile up bonded Indebtedness for posterity to pay he is bound electricity that the guests cannot move around that this country shall wallow in prosperity or without getting a shock which is often painful. that this country shall wallow in prosperity or give some mighty good excuse for refusing.

Mr. Nathan Straus did one of the most sensible things in his life when he refused to run as the Tammany candidate for Mayor last fall. Now he has done another good thing, and one that entitles him to the thanks of the people of the State, in protesting with all his might against the action of his fellow-members of the Forest Commission in granting a railway company the right of way through a section of the forest reserve. "I have no words," says Mr. Straus, to express my indignation at this piece of trick-"ery." He himself was in Europe at the time the action was taken whereby it was hoped that the provisions of the new Constitution might be evaded; had he been here, he would, of course, have used all his influence to prevent the consummation of the trick. Mr. Straus has resigned from the Forest Commission. In his letter of resignation he gives the Governor a hint that is deserving of serious consideration, asking him in naming his successor to appoint a man who has no interest in lumbering.

No plan of police reorganization will be acceptable to the citizens of this city which does not provide for the compulsory retirement of Inspector Williams to the spacious recesses of private life. The elimination of Williams is one of

The trick worked like a charm, and to-day the | tend these post-graduate schools. The cadets' | bring the Department of Education into closer | thing for proofreaders only. To have the matthe Legislature is significant-of what we do not precisely know.

Senator Lexow says that he is willing to let the public be the judge in the controversy between him and Dr. Parkhurst. Senator Lexow is a bold and reckless man.

Boston has just dedicated the first church of the Christian Scientists in commemoration of the founder of that sect, the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, drawing together 6,000 people to particlpate in the ceremonies, showing that belief in that curious creed is not confined to its original apostles and promulgators, but that it has penetrated what is called the New-England mind to an unlooked-for extent. in inviting the Eastern churches and the Anglican fold to unity with Rome, the Holy Father should not overlook the Boston sect of Christian Scientists, which is rather small and new, to be sure, but is undoubtedly an interesting faith and may have a future before it, whatever attitude Rome may

#### PERSONAL.

Thirty-seven years ago Tuesday the Rev. Dr. W. H. Furness, of Philadelphia, officiated at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Moneure D. Conway, and on Tues day, in this city, he officiated at the marriage of day, in tals city, he officiated at the marriage of their daughter. Miss Mildred Conway. Dr. Furness has been in this city for a few days past. Although ninety-three years of age, he is still vigorous and hearty. He preached in All Souis' Church on Sunday, and besides his sermon, cad and expounded a long passage of Scripture. On Monday ne attended the liberal ministers' luncheon, where he told stories in the most entertaining fashion. Despite his great age. Dr. Furness uses no glasses in reading.

Misa Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset are making an extensive lecture tour. They will go to Washington on the 15th, to present the poly-glot petition to Congress, after which they will con-tinue on their tour, the object of which is to uphold the right and denounce the wrong.

The wealthiest man in Congress is said to be Mr.

Emperor William of Germany has come out in yet another character, that of an artist. The library of the Reichstag has just received a series of drawof the Reichstag has just received a series of the ings by His Majesty. They represent vessels of the most recent construction selected from the navies of the United States, France and Japan. Upon each sheet is a large-sized representation of one of the vessels, and underneath in red pencil, in the Emperor's handwriting: "For the library of the Reichstag." The signature "W. J. R." follows, with a

"The Worcester Gazette" recalls the fact that Professor Agassiz Dr. Howe, James Russell Lowell and other companion spirits, used to spend their vacations together in some out-of-the-way unknown spot. Dr. Howe had at one time a camp, a log-house of some size, on Little Ampersand Pond, in the Adirondacks, not many miles from Martin's, on the Lower Saranac, but there was a four hours' carry through the woods. It was a small pond off the regular line of boat travel. It was the Agassiz-Howe party who discovered the little flashing village of Bar Harbor, on Mount Desert Island, with the ragged shore below and Green Mountain looming up in the near distance, rising as it does almost out of the sea. This must have been about the year 1858 or 1859. Roberts's little old red tavern was the only imitation of an inn, and the natives who owned the land were fishermen and farmers, or a little of both. An investment of a few dollars in land in those days would have been better than Calumet and Hecla stock. The Cambridge men told their friends about Mount Desert and Bar Harbor became in time the most popular watering place on the coast.

Eighteen years ago Peter B, Brigham, a native spot. Dr. Howe had at one time a camp, a log-

Eighteen years ago Peter B. Brigham, a native of Vermont, gave \$1,000,000 for a free public hospital for Boston, to bear his name, on the condition that the bequest should remain untouched and draw interest for twenty-five years. When it becomes available, seven years hence, the trustees will have nearly \$2,000,000 in their hands.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Hindoos have no word for friend, because they use the word brother instead. Thither Drifting.-The new woman sprang forward.

ward.
"Caroline."
"I am so glad to see you."
With great warmth she kissed the man who had just alighted from the cars with a birdcage in one hand and a bandbox in the other.

"Come."
None knew the mighty struggle in her heart.
None knew she was not just as glad as she professed to be that her husband's father had come
to stop with them a month.—(Detroit Tribune. In the February number of "The American Magazine of Civics" is an article on the position

and power of the Catholic Church in the coming social struggle, by Charles Robinson, one of the editors of "The North American Review. Robinson argues that the Church will be the most important agent in preventing complete disruption,

Mother-Johnny, go down to the grocer's and get a bound of black tea.

Johnny-I heard pa say he didn't like black tea.

Mother-It makes no difference what your father says, Johnny. This family is in mourning, now.—
(Berliner Tageblatt.

Nearly a hundred schemes have been devised for utilizing culm, the name given to the fine dust refuse of coal that is shipped from the mines. Many of these schemes have proved useless. It is ow suggested that electrical power plants be estab lished at all coal mines where culm accumulates, and that it be used as fuel for generating power, which could then be conveyed by wire to neighbor

A SAMENESS "Day by day," said the man blasé,
"We are finishing where we began;
Some embezzler so gay from his home goes away
And China is whipped by Japan.

"And gold galore goes the ocean o'er, And Senators queer things say, And ex-Queen Lil is ambitious to spill New corpuscles, day by day.

"Committees storm and demand reform.

And Congress is blamed for delay—
"We'll soon come out of the hole, no doubt,"
They say to us, day by day. "And masters and men are at strife again,

And statesmen their ire display.

Mankind is agreed that it's shocking, indeed,

To keep it up day by day.

"Alack-a-day," said the man blase,
"What r pitiful slave am I—
Monotony's curse I'd forsake in a hearse,
If it weren't so common to die."
—(Washington Star. A hotel in Chicago is so heavily charged with

It is so bad that when one walks across the room a spark will leap over a space of two inches. The guests have had some funny experiences. One man came near getting a gash cut in his face when he went to get shaved, because he was so startled by a spark from the razor. Then another man thought he had stepped on needles when he got into a bathtub. This peculiar condition of the building puzzles the electricians and some think the whole house will have to be overhauled and revised.

"Mr. Smarte," said the head of the firm, "I happened to overhear your criticisms this morning of the manner in which business is carried on here. You appear to be laboring under a mistaken idea. As a matter of fact, we are not running this house to make money. Not at all. We carry on this business simply as a school for the instruction of young men. But as you seem to know so much more about business than we do, it would be only wasting your time to keep you here. The cashier will settle with you. What is our loss is your gain."—(Boston Transcript.

"The Boston Advertiser" says that a few days ago an intelligent and well-dressed lady entered the shop of a maker of plaster-casts in that city. and inquired earnestly: "You make casts, don't you? Have you a cast of Trilby's foot?" The good-looking young man in attendance blushed, and stammered out that he had an impression that Trilby was a myth. "Well," said the would-be customer, "I was told you would have it, if anybody; but if you haven't it I must look elsewhere And she departed in a hurry. Considering her errand, haste was needed. She would have to travel far before she found what was wanted.